

A NEW COLOMBIAN PLEURODONTE.

BY H. A. PILSBRY.

Pleurodonte (Labyrinthus) Clappi, n. sp. Pl. II, figs. 3, 4.

Shell imperforate, thick lens-shaped, carinated at the periphery, strong and solid, chocolate-brown, with a purplish cast; surface slightly striated obliquely, and showing a minute and dense but superficial spiral wrinkling or malleation over part of the base. Spire dome-shaped rather than conic; whorls $4\frac{3}{4}$ to 5, but slightly convex, slowly widening, the first $2\frac{3}{4}$ whorls punctate, the last angular at the periphery, the angle almost obsolete on the more swollen latter part of the whorl, which is very deeply deflexed in front, and strongly constricted behind the lip, the constriction showing two pits behind the basal lip and a linear scar at the periphery. Aperture extremely oblique, ear shaped, the peristome continuous, the lip broadly reflexed; parietal wall bearing a strong and long oblique lamina; outer lip with a compressed, fold-like tooth rising from a swollen base; basal lip three-toothed, the outer tooth high, oblique and compressed, the median stout and squarish, the inner smaller and bilobed; a small compressed fold stands on the axial reflection, exactly over the umbilicus.

Alt. 21, greater diam. 35, lesser 30 mm.

Alt. 19, greater diam. $32\frac{3}{4}$, lesser 28 mm.

Sierra de Santa Marta, Colombia, at "Alto de Cielo," at about 5,000 feet elevation, in forest among rotting leaves on the ground.

The first specimen taken was a dead shell, eroded and showing a dull red inner layer on the spire, eaten into many small pits on the body-whorl. A second perfect specimen, slightly larger, has been found this year. It is most nearly allied to *Helix sieversi* v. Martens (Conch. Mittheil. iii, p. 7, 1889; Man. Conch. viii, p. 263, ix, pl. 22, f. 7, 8), also from the Santa Marta mountains, resembling it in the arrangement of the teeth, but *P. Clappi* differs from that species in being much larger, with the periphery keeled, the spire lower and dome-shaped, the teeth more strongly developed, and the umbilicus wholly closed. *Pleurodonte sieversi* measures $12\frac{1}{2}$ by $19\frac{1}{2}$ mm., has 5 whorls, a wide-conoidal spire, rounded periphery and minute umbilical chink, and there are some differences in the teeth, the inner

basal one not being described as bifid, and being about equal to the next tooth in size, and no axial tooth is developed.

P. Clappi is a very interesting addition to the sub-genus *Labyrinthus*. It will be interesting to know what snail-eating mollusk or arthropod inhabits the northern part of South America, where this type of shell is developed, that is absent in southern Colombia and Ecuador, where the almost toothless group *Isomeria* occurs.

This species is one of the most interesting of Mr. Herbert H. Smith's finds in the Sierra de Santa Marta. It is named in honor of my friend Geo. H. Clapp.

GENERAL NOTES.

TRUNCATELLA TRUNCATULA (Drap.) IN THE UNITED STATES.—In preparing the Catalogue of North American Land Shells, this species was inadvertently overlooked. It has been recorded by Prof. Verrill, in the Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., III, 376, and Trans. Conn. Acad. Arts & Sci., V, 525, fig. 8, as follows: "Living in considerable numbers, and of all ages, among the docks at Newport, R. I., July, 1880. It occurred among decaying sea-weed thrown up at high-water mark, both among the vegetable matter and on the under side of stones." "Common on the coast of Europe, and in similar localities. Perhaps introduced on this coast by shipping, but it may have been hitherto overlooked. It was associated with *Assiminea grayana* and *Alexia myosotis*."—C. W. J.

AN EVOLVING ASHMUNELLA.—*Ashmunella thomsoniana cooperæ*, n. var.—Shell with max. diam. from 13 to 15 millim., but usually of the smaller size; basal tooth single, occasionally slightly double; umbilicus narrower than in type or var. *porteræ*, exposing less of the penultimate whorl; genitalia as in *porteræ*, with the same long (22 mm.) spermatheca, and double insertion of the penis retractor. *Hab.*—Las Vegas Hot Springs, 1900, 1901. Discovered by Miss Mary Cooper; later taken in quantity by Miss Cooper and Miss Maud Ellis. The locality is in the Transition Zone, at about 7,000 ft. altitude; *porteræ* belongs to the Canadian Zone, about 1,000 ft. higher. This is not a very distinct form, conchologically; but is worth calling attention to as a species of *Ashmunella* in the making, probably derived from the *porteræ* form rather than from the true *thomsoniana*.—T. D. A. COCKERELL.